THE

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. IV. *Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli.* Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85. VOL. V.

S A T U R D A Y, OCTOBER 8. 1791.

LEXINGTON: *Printed by* JOHN BRADFORD, *at his Office on Main Street; where Subsriptions, (at Fifteen shillings per Annum) Advertisemns &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.*

TO the PUBLIC.

THE period has arived which makes it indispensibly necessary to enlarge my former plan, to that which is now before you. It is needless to attempt to recount the reasons, as they must occur to al most every individual.

As the fate of a newspaper depends entirely on the number and punctuality of the subscribers, I have no doubt but that the same motives which have hitherto induced the friends to this paper to keep it in existence until the present time, will continue; and have every reason to flatter myself, that as it shall rise in merit, the encouragement will also increase in a much greater proportion.

This paper will be published every Saturday, at 15s. per Annum; and those who have hitherto been subscribers will be continued, unless they direct to the contrary.

The public's most obliged
and very humble servt.
JOHN BRADFORD

Lexington Sept. 17. 1791

Nearly ready for the press and will be published, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained,

HOLLAND'S ESSAY

In three parts.

I. Containing the contract of Creation and Redemption. Shewing that the fundamental doctrines of Calvin and Armenius joined together; compleatly forms the foundation or system of Universal Restoration, without the smallest diminution or addition.

II. The method and manner of the restoration of all to its original state of rectitude and innocency in which it was at first created, opening a plain and and familiar light into the Prophet Ezekiel's visions and the Revelations.

III The Apostolic mode, of Church Government, shewing the 2 Olive branches which thro' the two Golden pipes empties the golden oil out of themselves, or the formation of the man Christ Jesus out of his members.

When t he above is put to press, the terms will be made public.

JUST ARRIVED,

And now Opening, by

TEGARDEN & M'CULLOUGH

At their old Stand in Lexington

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD WARE & QUEEN's WARE, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Furs certificates &c.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Perry dec. by bond or otherwise, are requested to make immekiate payment, otherwise their bonds and accounts will be put into the haads of an attorney.

James M'Dowell,
Francis Dill,
Samuel Blair, } *Exors.*

Sept. 13, 1791. 3w.

FOR SADE

FOR READY CASH

TWO likely Virginia born neg o women, the one about twenty and the other about thirty years of age, they are both excellent for house business, and one of them a good semstress—Any person inclinable to purchase apply to the printer hereof. 2w

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THE public are requested to be cautious in contracting with mr. Israel Dodge, under the pretence of the partnership of Thompson, M'Connell and Dodge, as the said Thompson and M'Connell are determined not to comply with any contract after that the said Dodge may make after this publication.

ROBERT M'CONNELL.

Danville, August 25, 1791. 3 4w

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the East fork of Hickman, 2 red heifers, a year old past, and a red steer 2 years old past. all marked with a crop and swallow fork in the left, and underkeel in the right; The heifers appraised to £.1-5 each; The steer to £.1-10.

Joseph Jones.

March 12, 1791.

FOR SADE

THAT beautiful well improved tract of Land, (together with the Mills and distillery) whereon the subscriber now lives; containing 500 acres, the title indisputable, possession of the Mills and Distillery, together with all the buildings, except one dwelling house and kitchen, may be had immediately, and the balance next spring. About £.600 will be expected in hand, and a reasonable credit for the balance. the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Also several other tracts of Land, some of which are improved—for farther particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

John Grant.

Woodford county, North Elkhorn, August 19, 1791,

A NUMBER of horses the property of the United States, strayed from the different brigades and in almost every county in the district of Kentucky. The horses is bronded US; Any persons delivering any such horses to Capt. Robt. Sanders on Cainrun in Woodford county, shall have ample reward for so doing. Paid by

Robt. Benham,
or
Robt. Sanders.

August 21, 1791.

At a county Committee held at col. Todd's old place in the county of Fayette, the 12th. September 1791

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to the different county committees in this district, to depute two or more members from each of said committees to meet at Harrodsburg in the county of Mercer, on the third Friday in November next, for the purpose of endeavouring to be of an uniformity in their instructions to the convention to form a bill of rights and Constitution for this district.

Attested

John Hawkins chairman.

C. Morgan, c. c.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, near Frank Fort, a brown mare, 3 years old, 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder H; Appraised to £ 9.

Gershom Lee.

August 4, 1791.

I WISH to lease for the term of one year. the Distillery and adjoining plantation, late the property of Mr. John Craig on Clear creek, Woodford county; also the Mill on the plantation whereon the said Craig now resides—possession of the distillery to be given on the first day of September next—of the adjoining plantation and Mill aforesaid on the first day of January following or earlier, with the consent of Mr. John Craig.—For terms apply to Mr William Morton, Merchant, in Lexington.

PEYTON SHORT,

June 19, 1791.

I Wish to contract for a considerable quantity of Barley to be delivered to me in Lexington, next fall Spring Barley would be preferred.

Also a quantity of well cured Hops.

PEYTON SHORT.

April 13, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that I have appointed Mr. W. Morton my Attorney in fact, during my absence from this country—to whom all persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment —All persons having just demands against me will please to make them known to my Attorney aforesaid, who will direct them to be discharged with all possible dispach.

PEYTON SHORT.

TAken up about fifteen or twenty miles from the mouth of Licking on the trace, on the fourteenth instant, a bright bay horse, fourteen hands and a half high. about twelve years old, branded on the near shoulder I, and on the near buttock nearly thus CO, had on a small new bell, strop and buckle, appears to have a fistula; The owner may hear of him by applying to the Printer.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

May be had at this Office.

All kinds of blank books for Merchants Clerks &c made and ruled to any pattern, Also old books new bound at this office

OBSERVATIONS

On forming a CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT, *addressed to the good* PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY

No. III.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

HAVING contemplated the nature and design of a constitution of government, we are the better prepared to determine who are the most proper persons to compose the ensuing convention.

II. THE importance and intricacy of the work, points out to us the qualification of the work men we should elect to form a constitution of government for us. They ought to be men of INTEGRITY.——of WISDOM——and who have a COMMON INTEREST with us.

1. INTEGRITY is an essential ingredient in the character which can safely be trusted to accomplish any business whatsoever. *An honest man is* [indeed] *the noblest work of* GOD, and at all times, and on all occasions, is intitled to our confidence so far as he hath abilities. But men not having a window in their breasts through which we can discern the thoughts and intents of their hearts, it will be no breach of charity to require, that integrity, like *St. James's* faith, should prove itself by works, and not by fair professions only. High sounding declarations of zeal for the public good, do too often cloak the lust of power, or the more hateful intrigues of avarice and ambition; but the integrity of the true patriot will display itself, by a steady regard to the rights of the community, and a readiness to promote its happiness and prosperity: his purse or his personal service, where there is real need for either, will not be witheld; and when he is called to aid his country in the field or cabinet, his peaceable and orderly demeanor will give spirit to every proceeding. A man of integrity will be indulgent to the imperfections of others, and never detract from their merit; and with still greater certainty it may be pronounced, that he will never solicit a trust which he is not qualified to execute. I confess, my countrymen, that when I see a man aspiring to an office which he is not able to fill, I am obliged to conclude, that he is either drunk with ambition, or aiming to gratify some baser passion. He who is unable to do any good, may do much harm; and the ignoramus, who would thrust himself into the place of a superior character, cannot be an honest man.

2. A VERY small degree of penetration will discover, that integrity is not the only qualification requisite for a public trust, more especially for forming a constitution of government. WISDOM is also an essential ingredient. Wisdom must imply good common sense, or what is called mother wit; but the wisdom which we more immediately mean,——is political knowledge. A strong natural genius must be the ground work on which this knowledge is built; for without genious, the most laborious researches into the history of man, and the longest experience in the political world, must be very confused and inaccurate: so that if we must chuse a man who is deficient in either, let it be the two last; for good sense is indispensible. The advantages, however, of learning are great: genius will never shine until it is polished by learning, and ripened by experience. An honest mind which is indued with genius, by being habituated to study, acquires dexterity in distinguishing truth from error, and aided by the knowledge of the various forms and principles of civil government which have been established, is enabled to make a rational estimate of their propriety or impropriety. Why are the people of *Great Britain* so much superior to the *Hottentots*, but because all the sources of knowledge are open to the one and secluded from the other? Or, why did the *Apostle Paul* so far excel the other *Apostles*? Not because he had more grace, but because he was brought up at the feet of *Gamaliel*. Indeed, none but enthusiasts in religion or politics, will deny the superior advantages which an honest heart and a clear head derive from education.

IN forming a constitution, the knowledge which I have now suggested, and more fully pointed out in my second address, is not only necessary to determine what principles and form of government are most eligible for us; but a knowledge of proper language, and the legal and political sense which has been affixed to the words which shall be used; for it is equally important to devise salutary regulations and to express them with such precision as to be clearly understood. As in other sciences, so in law and government, a great number of terms and phrases have been appropriated to express certain ideas; and it is highly necessary it should be so, for nearly the same reasons that every man ought to be distinguished by a fixed name or title. If a strict regard is not paid to this in forming our constitution of government, a great diversity of interpretations and almost endless doubts will be the consequence.

3. IT will certainly be an additional security to have representatives in the ensuing convention, who have a COMMON INTEREST with us. I before intimated, that this is a case which admits of scarce any temptation to go wrong; but a common interest will at least produce this advantage, that there will be a greater anxiety to do right. He who has adventured his temporal all in the country;——whose happiness and prosperity, and whose family and fortune are all to be affected by the constitution of government which shall be established, need give no further security for his fidelity. Other men may act nobly; but the interested man will be actuated by the strongest principle of human nature, whilst the more divine sentiments of honesty and public good may also have their full scope.

You will observe, my friends, that I have not excluded any class or denomination of Citizens from a seat in the convention; None of the *American States*, which have gone before us in forming constitutions of government, ever thought of any such exclusions; and the *Act of Assembly* under which our convention is to be elected, has left the door open; and will it not be folly and presumption in us to shut it? We have seen that no salary is to be fixed,——no officer of government elected,——nor any thing done on which a separate interest can arise to one or another class of men;——and that the united wisdom of all will be much needed. If I were to detain you longer on the subject of elections, it would be to shew, that every class and denomination of men amongst us, are entitled to a representation in forming a constitution by which they will all be equally bound: and if it could be made appear that there were different interests, that it would only prove more strongly this general right. Suppose, as has been absurdly advised by some; that we should pass by gentlemen of the law; are we sure that we can do without their assistance? Or, if lawyers are of such base principles as not to be trusted; suppose that some one of them, more artful than the rest, should chance to procure a seat in the convention; may he not out wit our undesigning farmers; and make us wish, when it will be too late, that we had elected some more of those knaves to catch the knave? I am no lawyer, nor am I related to a lawyer; and therefore I speak freely; and would say more, but I have such confidence in the justice and discernment of the greater number of my countrymen, that I am persuaded, when the elections come on, all such groundless prejudices and partial distinctions will be discountenanced.

IF it should be thought, that in these addresses I have intruded into the province of the committees which have lately gained an existence in some of our counties; I can only ask the pardon of these committees, and leave the people, if they shall think proper, to give up the right of private judgment in chusing representatives to these infallible guides. My own sentiments, I humbly submit to the candid consideration of the public; neither wishing or expecting that they should influence, further than they have weight, the exercise of that freedom of choice in elections which ought ever to be esteemed as the most invaluable privilege.

A few thoughts on one other prejudice will bring me to a conclusion. It is a prevailing opinion, that, in a case of such extensive consequence, each county ought to give particular instructions to the representatives whom they shall send to the convention; and I have heard that some who expect to be elected, have urged that such instructions should be given. Against a measure so popular, I can scarcely expect to be heard with patience. But I beg leave to ask, what is to be the purport of these instructions? Are the people at large well acquainted with the nature of constitutions of government? And are they willing to bind themselves and posterity by any regulations which they can devise? If they have such confidence in their own skill; I would ask what may be the consequence, if the people of the several counties, each equally confident of being in the right, should give contradictory instructions to their respective representatives? Will not obstinate contentions in the convention ensue; and a hotch-potch of a constitution be the result, displeasing to each of the counties and inconsistent with itself? The absurdity as well as the danger of this measure must strike every considerate mind. Will it not be a solemn farce, to call a convention of our wisest men, to deliberate on what has been predetermined by their constituents at home? Or, will it be either candid or prudent, in a case of such magnitude and intricacy, for every man to shut his ears against any counsel which might be obtained from other members of the community, who are equally interested, and in many instances, much better informed? If a constitution of government is to be formed by representatives, let their deliberations be free and what is done be the result of their combined wisdom: Or, if a constitution is to be formed by the people, let them assemble for the purpose in some extensive plain, where each individual can hear and be heard in turn, and where a general vote may determine the public will. But let no man, or set of men, endeavour to impose a chimney corner constitution upon us; for, literally speaking, instructions generally originate in some chimney corner. They are drawn up by some demagogue to suit his own inclinations, and after obtaining the sanction of the people, are taken by him to the assembly, to which he has been delegated by the same people, that thereby he may acquire greater respect than his merit deserves, and have an excuse for being pertinacious of his own devices. Or to say the best, instructions are the opinions of only a part of the community, and can justly have no other weight than the same propositions made in the usual way by him who brings them.*

* *After writing the above, I met with a publication in the* Kentucky Gazette, *from which it appears that the county committees are disposed to undertake the business of instructing their representatives in the ensuing convention; that is to say, in substance at least, to form a constitution of government for us. Whether these committees can be most safely trusted, or a general convention composed of our wisest and best men, regularly chosen under the direction of law, I leave every individual to determine for himself: but that the county committees and the general convention should both engage in the work, is too great an absurdity to escape the notice of any man.*

Every person of intelligence must be conscious of the importance of the business of fair dealing and cordiality in business now to be done, and that a favourable issue never depended more upon unanimity. Our country is but just advancing from a state of infancy; we are poor and few in number, and our growing strength depends almost entirely on the political character we shall obtain. The eyes of our *Sister States* are fixed on us with anxious concern that we may avoid the errors which they have committed: and the friends of liberty are supplicating the sovereign disposer of all human events, that we may establish a government which will be wise just and permanent,

A. B. C.

Mr. PRINTER,

A reader of your paper requests you will give the following a place in your next. G. T.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1791.

To Josiah Harmar Esquire, Brigadier General in the service of the United States, and Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the first United States Regiment.

SIR,

THE Officers of the first regiment beg leave to express the warmth of their attachment to your person, and that perfect satisfaction which they have severally experienced under your command.

United as they have always been in sentiments of affection and friendship towards you, it is with extreme regret they are informed of your intention to quit the army.

If, Sir, upon this interesting occasion, your officers might obtrude their advice;—or would you attend to the respectful solicitations of men anxious for your welfare,—they might yet hope for your continuance in service. But whatever may be your final determination, that honor and happiness may attend you, is among their first and most ardent wishes.

Signed by the officers of the first regiment.

The Answer.

Gentlemen,

YOUR very affectionate address of this morning, claims my warmest acknowledgments.

If I have been so fortunate during my command, as to give satisfaction to my officers, believe me it has ever been reciprocal.

I sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for your expressions of affection and friendship towards me, and for the obliging part you appear to take in my future welfare——When I tell you, that I shall continue to remember you, my companions, with emotions of friendship and esteem, and that my best wishes for your happiness through life, can only cease to exist with myself, ——I beg you to receive it as the genuine effusion of my heart.

I have the honor to be
With the most affectionate regard,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant.
JOS. HARMAR.

A CONSTITUTION

Or form of

GOVERNMENT.

[Continued from our laſt.]

THE two houſes of Aſſembly ſhall by joint ballot, appoint Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and General Court, Judges in Chancery, Judges of Admiralty, Secretary, Attorney General and Regiſter of Land Office, to be commiſſioned by the Governor, and continue in office ſeven years, and during good behaviour, at the expiration of which term, they or any of them may be elligible to be re-elected again; In caſe of any of their deaths, incapacity or reſignation, the Governor with advice of Council ſhall appoint perſons to ſucceed in office, until the next meeting of Aſſembly when they ſhall be approved of, or diſplaced by both houſes as before directed, for the remainder of the time. They ſhall have fixed but moderate ſalaries, removable at any time for miſbehaviour by the General Aſſembly. They ſhall not be allowed to ſit as members in the Continental Congreſs, executive council or General Aſſembly, nor hold any office civil or military, nor take or receive fees or perquiſites of any kind.

The two houſes of Aſſembly ſhall by joint ballot appoint in every county in this State, three magiſtrates or judges of the Common Pleas and Quarter Seſſions, (who ſhall be inhabitants in ſaid county,) and moſt noted for their underſtanding and knowledge, of good moral characters, any one of them with three Juſtices of ſaid county, as hereafter is directed to be appointed, ſhall be a quorum to hold courts, who ſhall hold their office during ſeven years, and good behaviour, at the expiration of which term may be elligible to be reappointed.

All commiſſions ſhall be in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the commonwealth of Kentucky, ſealed with the State ſeal, ſigned by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor and atteſted by the Secretary, which ſeal ſhall be kept by the council.

All proſecutions ſhall commence as above, and bear teſt by the clerks of the Courts; Indictments ſhall conclude, againſt the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. The ſtyle of all proceeſs in this ſtate ſhall be, The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Sheriffs and Coroners ſhall be elected annually in each county in this ſtate, by the free men thereof, at the annual elections, to be commiſſioned by the governor; no perſon ſhall be eligible in the ſheriffs office more than three years in ſix: they ſhall alſo chooſe a county Treaſurer, to receeve and take charge of the public money, to be accountable for, and diſpoſe of it, as ſhall be directed by act of Aſſembly. The Election ſhall be held at the ſame time and place appointed for the election of repreſentatives.

That full opportunity may be given to the good people of this State of exerciſe their right of ſuffrage, each of the officers holding the annual elections in the different counties, ſhall continue the ſame from day to day, for five days including the firſt day. The election ſhall be opened on the firſt day at the Courthouſe, or the place where the courts are generally held, and may be adjourned from place to place any where within ſaid County as may be agreed upon by the candidates, or the majority of them during ſaid five days, for the eaſe and conveniency of the electors attending. And the ſheriff or his clerk ſhall note down in a fair liſt each and every perſon's name giving in his ticket, [to detect any perſon voting twice;] after the election is cloſed, the ſheriff or officer ſuperintending the election, ſhall deliver to each perſon duly elected, a certificate of his election, evidenced by two or more ſponſable freeholders of ſaid county; and moreover ſhall tranſmit within - - - days a general return to the Secretary of the State. And that the perſons of the electors, may be free from any dread or fear in attending elections and giving in their votes. That the body of any perſon, entitled to their vote at the general election ſhall be free and exempt from arreſts and attachments in any civil action, during his going to, returning from, and at ſaid election, any time within the five days, within the county.

The ſeveral counties in this State ſhall be divided and laid off by the juſtices of the reſpective county courts, into townſhips, precincts or diviſions, that may be moſt convenient for the eaſe of the inhabitants, each and every of the ſame, ſhall be entered on record by the clerk of each county court deſcribing the boundaries thereof; and the freemen of each townſhip, ſhall elect two or more honeſt judicious perſons of good moral characters for juſtices of the peace, and their names ſhall be returned to the governor, who ſhall commiſſion one or more of them for each townſhip to continue in office during the term of ſeven years, and good behaviour, and at the expiration of the term ſhall be eligible to be re elected.

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, May 20.

THE Pope's Bull, which has been publicly burnt at Paris, contains theſe words:

"The King would not have ſanctioned the civil conſtitution of the clergy, had he not been conſtrained, and even forced to it by the National Aſſembly ——as the letters which the King has written to us plainly teſtify! Pius the 6th."

This declaration has ſet new ſpirits at work who publicly, though not very politely declare— —that either the French King, or the Italian Pope muſt have told a - - - ! and they will ſee which it is. Theſe letters therefore are to be moved for the National Aſſembly, that M. Montmorin may juſtify himſelf on the ſubject.

Two thouſand dram ſhops or whiſkey houſes have been ſhut up in Dublin ſince the paſſing of the late act of the Iriſh parliament, to prevent the alarming uſe of ſpirituous liquors, in Ireland,

Mr. Burke has become the object of pity to his friends. The oppoſitioniſts ſay he is now mad—Common Senſe aſſerts that he has been ſo—and the noble orator himſelf confeſſes "that his faculties are impaired through a long and ſevere attention to public buſineſs."

This is certainly the epoch for unaccountable revolution in Church, as well as State—for what aſtrologer could have divined that in the year 1791, the mild legiſlature of Britain would have been occupied in granting toleration and indulgences to the Romiſh Church, at the preciſe moment that his Holineſs the Pope was burnt in effigy at Paris, by the hand of the common hangman! ſic tranſit gloria Eccleſiæ

On Tueſday ſe'nnight, after a litigation of eight years, the claimants on goods ſeized by Lord Rodney and General Vaughan, at St. Euſtatius, in the year 1782, were paid the full amount of their ſeveral claims purſuant to a ſignal deciſion of the Lords of the Privy Council.

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES

LEXINGTON, October 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this place, dated Auguſt 16th 1791.

"Diſſenters were never before ſo terrible in England to the church, or to majeſty as they now are. Every man of the church and every friend to monarchy, now wiſh they had done that powerful body of men ſome ſort of juſtice long ago; but their caſe involves a dilemma: If their juſt rights are recognized, they will give ſuch weight to the friends of a revolution as cannot be withſtood: and if thoſe rights are refuſed them, the principles which force their way into the hands of all men will juſtify every attempt tending to aſſert and recover thoſe rights, which requires *but an effort*, to be made ſure as any human event can be and this effort a great majority are beyond a doubt ready to make, at a moments warning, and only wait the ſignal of a ſuitable opportunity, which cannot be long wanting. An obſtinate perſeverance by the miniſtry in his project of compelling Ruſſia to relinquiſh all her conqueſts *may* afford that opportunity—— and any conſiderable diſaſter in purſuit of that project, *certainly will* afford it——It is not impoſſible, that a clamour againſt the miniſter for his fooliſh conduct toward America, reſpecting a commercial treaty, may be produced immediately after the effect of that conduct is felt in forming us into manufactures which in paper-making, card-making, ſteele and many other articles are now perfect here—— or any other thing, which may diſturb the public mind but for a few days —The nation is ripe for the meaſure,—in every part except, perhaps, a ſmall piece on the *North ſide*, which a little art may ſoften in a ſhort time.

"The Ariſtocratic party of Pennſylvania have not derived from the new Conſtitution the advantage they certainly expected, at leaſt for the preſent, the elections moſt generally turning in favour of the democratic intereſt— There is however, a good underſtanding tolerably well kept up, between the parties, and they will probably wear each other down, ſo as to look pretty much alike in a few years—The points on which they will be the moſt liable to differ widely, will be, I preſume, thoſe in which the government of the united ſtates run acroſs the claims of this ſtate. Some ſuch will probably occur and occaſion debates of ſome warmth, which, however will not laſt long—nor occur frequently."

Sometime laſt week a party of Indians ſtole 16 horſes on Braſhiers's creek.

About the ſame time, they ſtole upwards of fifty pack horſes, belonging to the army, between Fort Waſhington and the camp.

About the firſt inſt, a party of twelve men were defeated at rich land creek, on their way thro the wilderneſs, two of which were killed and one wounded.

Laſt week a man was killed near Frankfort, by the fall of a log, in raiſing a houſe.

On Tueſday laſt, two negroes in the ſtreets of this town, riding full ſpeed, ran againſt a man on horſeback, threw him from his horſe, and bruiſed him to that degree that he expired the next evening.

On Thurſday evening, the Mountain Leader and his ſuite, arrived in this town on their way to fort waſhington: They intend joining general St. Clair in the preſent expedition; they leave Lexington today.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on Paint Lick creek, a dark brindle Heifer, with a ſmall white ſpot in her face, and ſome white ſpots on her body, marked with a ſmooth crop and ſlit in the right ear, and an underkeel in the left, ſuppoſed to be one year old laſt ſpring Appraiſed to £1. 2.

Iſaac Burton.

July 22, 1791.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on Shawane run Mercer county, a bay ſtallion colt, one year old, a ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet and off fore foot white: Appraiſed to £.2. 8.

Jeſſe Yocum.

Auguſt 17, 1791.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on Clarkes run, a dunn 2 years old horſe colt, with a black ſtreak down his back, a ſmall white ſtreak near his ſhoulder, and a dapple gray ſpot on his near but near his hip, about twelve hands high, was cut before poſting: Appraiſed to £.3. 12.

T M tp. John Daviſon.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Woodford county, on North Elkhorn, a black horſe, branded on the near ſhoulder H has had the poll evil; Appraiſed to £2 - 10.

James Kelly.

Sept. 8, 1791.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living about 3 miles from Lexington, an old ſpotted cow, marked with a half crop in each ear, branded on the cuſhion U poſted and appraiſed to £.2.

John Vanpelt.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on the North fork of Cane run, a red brindled Heifer, two years old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop off the left ear, ſome white in her face and ſome ſpots under her belly: Poſted and appraiſed to £.2.

Hugh M'Williams.

TO BE SOLD

To the higheſt bidder on Thurſday the 20th inſt. at the late dwelling houſe of Archibald Berry dec.

THE perſonal eſtate of the ſaid dec. conſiſting of houſhold furniture, wearing apparel, a riding horſe and a compleat ſet of Carpenters and Joiners tools, credit will be given until the firſt day of January next, for all ſums above twenty-five ſhillings, the purchaſer giving Bond and approved ſecurity. The ſale to begin at 10 o' clock.

At the ſame time and place, will be rented, the houſe and lot of ſaid dec. until the firſt day of January next.

John Bradford, Adm.

Lexington Oct. 8, 1791.

A PERSON who underſtands the Rope making buſineſs may hear of good encouragement by applying to the Printer.

A

PURSE-RACE.

WILL be run in Lexington, the third Thurſday in October next.

July 29, 1791.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE FUNERAL.

SEE the pall-supporting bearers
All in undertaking shew;
See the train of sable weavers
Acting every mode of woe!

Silent crouds the spot surrounding,
Call'd the grand-receivers dome;
Dismal-telling tennor sounding,
Fellow-mortals, follow home!

List! oh, list! ye state declaimers,
On whose words the many dwell:
Place-bestowing, patriot tames,
Hark! oh, hark!——'tis grandeur's knell.

Heralds loud proclaim the honors
Of this once puissant past:
Tell his titles!-count his manors!--
Lord of only this!——at last.

View the tomb with sculpture splenid,
View the sod with briers bound:
Here the face of finery's ended;
All are equal under ground.

Fashions here there envy's vanish'd:
Beauties here can't plead their forms
Here---precedencies all are banish'd;
Offals, all, to odious worms.

Wise folks, weak ones——poor and wealthy,
Tenant, unremitting graves;
Haughty, humble, sick and healthy--
Freedom's sons and Asia's slaves.

Gloom no more the brow with sorrow,
Meet the moment come what may:
If we're all to die to morrow,
Let us live like men to day.

Wee'll not lavish life's expences,
Nor be niggards while we pay;
Let us please, not pall our senses;
This is reason's holiday.

Here, to dunces bid defiance——
Affectations disapprove;
Here's my toast——the grand alliance--
Freedom, friendship, wit and love.

EPITAPH, *written many years since, by Doctor* FRANKLIN, *on his Father and Mother.*

JOSIAH FRANKLIN.
and ABIAH his wife,
Lie here interr'd.
They liv'd lovingly together in wedlock Fifty five years;
Without an estate or any gainful employment, by honest labour and constant industry,
(with God's blessing)
Maintained a large family comfortably,
and brought up thirteen children and
seven grand-children reputably.
From this instance, reader,
be encouraged to diligence in thy
calling, and distrust not Providence.
He was a pious and prudent man;
She a discreet and virtuous woman.
Their youngest son,
in filial regard to their memory,
places this stone.
J. F. born 1666, and died 1742.
A. F. born 1655, and died 1744.

ANECDOTE.

THE late Dr. Magrath being call-ed upon to visit a sick man, asked him as he entered the room, *how he did*——"O Doctor," replied the man, in a plaintive tone, "I am dead." The Doctor immediately left the room, and reported in the neighbourhood, that the man was dead. The report was at first believed and circulated, but as soon as the mistake was discovered, the Doctor was asked, "why he had propagated a false report?"— He replied, that "he did it upon *the best authority;* for he had it from *the man's own mouth.*"

A list of Letters in this Office.

A

Robert Veasy Alexander. Benjamin Archer.

B

John Bowen. Mary Burch. Deborah Burnet 2.

C

Captain Thomas Clay. Charles Cosby, Mercer. The Clerk of Lincoln.

D

David Denton. Thomas Davis. 3

F

James Finch near Lexington. Robert Forker, Woodford.

G

William Gray.

H

Reb. Hite, Jefferson. William Hopkins. John Henderson, Lincoln, Enoch or Web Hayden.

K

Capt. James Kenny Bourbon.

L

Robert Lockhart, Miami. Stephen G. Letcher, Fayette. Levi Lee, Lexington. Sam. Lowrey.

M

John M'Ferren. Archibald Marshall, Bourbon.

N

William Neal.

P

Nathaniel Parish, Bourbon. Robt. Poor, Mercer 2. Sarah Poor ditto. Philip Philips.

Q

John Quin.

R

James Richie, Fayette. Edmund Ricardson. Thomas Ray.

S

James Scott. John Sleet, Lincoln Thomas Sullenger. Woodford. Joshua Stevens. Richard Stevens.

T

Evan James Thomas 2. David Tilford Mercer. James Thomas, Fayette. Bennet Taber, May's Lick. Kenneth Thompson 2. Howel Tatum. Samuel Timmons, Mercer.

UV.

Joseph Underwood, Nelson 2 Jos. Vance, Woodford .2 Edmund Vaughan, 2

W

William Watson. Robert Wallace, Fayette. Peter Willson. Malcom Worley. James Walker. Henry Walker. Ben. Withers. James Watkins. James Wallace, Fayette.

PROPOSALS

For Printing Observations upon the Doctrines of

ABSOLUTE DECREES

And the

Freedom of the Human Will.

By
EBENEZER BROOKS.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The work will contain about 70 or 80 pages Octavo, and will be delivered to the subscribers stitched in brown paper, at 1/6 each copy.*

II. *The work shall be committed to Press, as soon as six hundred copies are subscribed for.*

III. *The money to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

*** *Subcriptions taken in at this Office.*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

STrayed or stolen from the suberiber living in Lexington, about the first of July last, a small bay horse, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, trots and canters, his hind legs is more crooked than common, shod before, if any brand I believe it is P on the near shoulder; Whoever delivers said horse or gives such information that I get him, shall have two dollars reward, if stolen and the thief apprehended and convicted, the above reward

SAMUEL AYRES.

Sept. 24, 1791.

Notice

IS hereby given to all those indebted to the estate of James M'Bride deceased, either by bond, note or otherwise, to come and settle with the subscribers on or before the 10th of next month, as the estate is considerably behind, and we expect tobe sued for the same, therefore we hope those concerned will not put us to the disagreable necessi-ty of putting their accounts in an Attorney's hands; all those that have accounts against the estate are desired to bring them well attested by the same time.

RICHARD YOUNG, } Admrs.
JOHN MAXWELL. }

Sept 15, 2791. 3 w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Archibald Berry deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to make them known immediately, that provision may be made for the payment thereof.

JOHN BRADFORD, *Admr.*

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1791.

To the lowest bidder,

To be let on Saturday the 29th day of October at two o'clock at the house of capt. John Isoms in the forks of dicks river, and Kentucky three miles from the mouth of Hickman,

THE building of Bethel school-house with brick or stone, seventy five feet in length and thirty nine feet eight inches in width, three story, to contain twenty nine feet six inches high, with two partitions the width of the house with a stack of chimneys in each end of the house, to contain six fire places each; At the same time will be let to the lowest bidder the carpenters and joiners work of said house, the whole to be paid for in property and land at cash price, the species of property to be agreed upon at the time of letting the house; for farther particulars at the time and place enquire of

ANDREW HINES,
ISAAC HITE,
JAMES HOWARD,
JOHN LEWIS.

READY CASH

WILL be given for two likely young negro men between the age of sixteen and twenty four----a good character of them will be required---enquire of the printer. tf

---

FOR SALE,
FOR
CASH

A Likely young negro fellow, about eighteen years of age ----enquire of the printer.

tf *Lexington Sept. 27, 1791.*

BY PUBLIC
VENDUE

Will be sold on Tuesday the 11th day of October next in Lexington,

A Well made healthy mulatto man slave, of the age of twenty five years, part of the estate of Jesse Kilgore deceased. Six months credit will be given for the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory security

JAMES SULLIVAN. Adm'r

Sept. 28, 1791.

FOUND

IN the Wilderness, some time in June last, a dark bay mare, about fourteen hands high, about six years old, a small star in her forehead, branded on the near buttock P; The owner may have her by applying to the subscriber living in Mercer county near Gordon's old station, and paying charges

AMBROSE GORDON.

Sept. 28, 1791. 1w.

FOR SALE

ONE hundred and seventy acres of land part of a military survey lying on the waters of Hickman adjoining col. Levi Todd's old place and about five miles from Lexington, whereon is a plantation of about forty acres of cleared land, with good cabbins and other necessary buildings, well watered, a good nursery of peach and apple trees. ——The title indisputable------ any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by apply-to the subscriber in Lexington.

JOHN CLARKE.

Sept. 26, 1791.

WANTED
A
POST-RIDER;

ANY person inclinable to undertake the business, will please to be speedy in their application, as I have been disappointed, and want them to commence riding immediately—Apply to the printer.

Lexington, Sept. 24, 1791